The Virginia Journal AND ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

HUC UNDIQUE GAZA CONGERITUR — VIRG.

(VOL. II.) THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1786. (No. 101.)

An ACT for the better ſecuring the DUTIES payable on TOBACCO.

WHEREAS the many regulations already provided by law to prevent the fraudulent and cladeſtine importation of tobacco into the kingdom of Great-Britain, and to prevent the relanding of the ſame within the ſaid kingdom, after it has been ſhipped for exportation, or exported from the ſaid kingdom, have been found ineffectual: May it therefore pleaſe your Majeſty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, That, from and after the firſt day of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſix, no tobacco whatſoever ſhall be imported or brought into Great-Britain (except tobacco of the growth, production, or manufacture of the plantations or dominions of Spain or Portugal, imported reſpectively in the manner, and under the reſtrictions and regulations, and paying the ſame duties, which ſuch tobacco was ſubject and liable to by all and every act and acts of Parliament in force at the time of making this preſent act; and except tobacco of the growth of Ireland, imported as by law allowed before the making of this act) other than from ſome port or place within his Majeſty's colonies, plantations, iſlands, or territories in America, or from ſome port or place within the United States of America, upon pain of forfeiture thereof, together with the package containing the ſame, and alſo the ſhip or veſſel on board or in which the ſame ſhall be imported or brought, together with her guns, furniture, ammunition, tackle, and apparel.

II. And be it further enacted, That no tobacco whatſoever ſhall be imported or brought into Great-Britain, from any port or place whatſoever within his Majeſty's ſaid colonies, plantations, iſlands, or territories in America, or, from and after the firſt day of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſix, from any port or place whatſoever within the ſaid United States of America, in any ſhip or veſſel of leſs burthen than ſeventy tons, and which ſhip or veſſel is either Britiſh built, or belonging to the United States of America, and navigated in manner following; that is to ſay, If a Britiſh built ſhip, with the maſter and three-fourths of the mariners Britiſh, and if belonging to the ſaid United States of America, with the maſter and three-fourths of the mariners belonging to the ſaid United States; and no tobacco, other than of the growth or production of his Majeſty's ſaid colonies, plantations, iſlands, or territories in America, or of the growth or production of the ſaid United States of America, ſhall be ſo as aforeſaid imported or brought into Great-Britain, and ſhall not be ſo imported other than directly from ſome port or place in his Majeſty's ſaid colonies, plantations, iſlands, or territories in America, or in the ſaid United States of America, reſpectively, and into ſome one or other of the ports or places herein after mentioned in Great-Britain; that is to ſay, London, Briſtol, Liverpool, Lancaſter, Cowes, Whitehaven, Hull, Port-Glaſgow, and Greenock, and no other, upon pain of forfeiture thereof, together with the caſks and package containing the ſame: Provided nevertheleſs, That if any tobacco of the growth or produce of the ſaid United States of America ſhall, in the fair and lawful way of barter or traffick between the people of thoſe States and the people of his Majeſty's iſlands in the Weſt-Indies, or of his Majeſty's colonies or plantations in America, be imported or brought from the ſaid United States into any of the ſaid iſlands or plantations, in a Britiſh built ſhip ſo navigated as aforeſaid, it ſhall and may be lawful to export from the ſaid iſlands in the Weſt-Indies the ſame tobacco, and to import it directly from thence into ſome one or other of the ſaid reſpective ports herein before enumerated in Great-Britain, in a Britiſh built ſhip or veſſel of a burthen not leſs than ſeventy tons, and ſo navigated as before directed, upon the ſame duties, and on the ſame terms in every reſpect, as tobacco is allowed to be imported into Great-Britain directly from ſome port or place in his Majeſty's colonies, plantations, iſlands or territories in America, or directly from ſome port or place in the ſaid United States of America; provided ſuch tobacco ſhall be accompanied with the like documents, and ſhall in every reſpect come under the ſeveral reſtrictions and regulations herein after directed and required by this act for tobacco ſo to be imported into Great-Britain as aforeſaid directly, either from his Majeſty's ſaid colonies, plantations, iſlands, or territories in America, or from the ſaid United States of America; and provided, in the manifeſt or manifeſts, or content or contents in writings, accompanying into Great-Britain ſuch tobacco ſo imported from the ſaid United States as aforeſaid into the ſaid iſlands in the Weſt-Indies, or the ſaid colonies or plantations in North-America, and afterwards imported into Great-Britain as aforeſaid from thence, the name or names of the ſeveral and reſpective veſſels which ſhall have ſo imported ſuch tobacco from the ſaid United States into thoſe iſlands, colonies, or plantations reſpectively, and the name or names of the ſeveral and reſpective maſters of thoſe ſeveral and reſpective ſhips, ſhall be particularly ſet forth and ſpecified.

III. And be it further enacted, That no tobacco ſhall be ſo as aforeſaid imported or brought into Great-Britain, otherwiſe than in hogſheads, caſks, cheſts, or caſes, each hogſhead, caſk, cheſt, or caſe whereof ſhall contain four hundred and fifty pounds weight net of tobacco, at the leaſt, not packed in bags, or in any other packages, within ſuch hogſhead, caſk, cheſt, or caſe, nor ſeparated or divided, within ſuch hogſhead, caſk, cheſt, or caſe, reſpectively, by any package, or otherwiſe howſoever, upon forfeiture of all ſuch tobacco as ſhall be ſo imported contrary to this act, together with the hogſheads, caſks, cheſts, caſes, or other package containing the ſame; and the maſter, or other perſon having or taking the charge or command of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, ſhall forfeit treble the value of the ſaid tobacco ſo forfeited as aforeſaid.

IV. Provided always, and it is hereby further enacted and declared, That nothing in this act ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to forfeit any tobacco imported or brought looſe in any ſhip or veſſel, for the uſe of the ſeamen then belonging to or on board the ſaid ſhip or veſſel, or for the uſe of the paſſengers on board ſuch ſhip or veſſel, not exceeding five pounds weight for each perſon.

V. Provided alſo, and be it further enacted, That nothing in this act ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to prevent evidence from being received, in any ſuit or information brought for the forfeiture of any veſſel, for or on account of any tobacco imported or brought into Great-Britain in ſuch ſhip or veſſel, in order to ſhew, from the ſmallneſs of the quantity of the ſaid tobacco, and other circumſtances of the caſe, that the ſaid tobacco was on board ſuch ſhip or veſſel without the knowledge and privity of the owner, or of the maſter, or other perſon having the charge or command thereof, and without any wilful neglect or want of reaſonable care in the diſcharge of the duty of ſuch owner, maſter, or other perſon having the charge or command of ſuch ſhip or veſſel; and in every ſuch caſe, where proof ſhall be made, from the ſmallneſs of the quantity of tobacco, and other circumſtances, that ſuch ſmall quantity was on board without the knowledge, privity, or conſent, either of the owner, or the maſter, or other perſon having the charge or command thereof, and without any wilful neglect or want of reaſonable care, either in the owner, or in the maſter, or other perſon having the charge or command of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, then, and in every ſuch caſe, ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall not be forfeited for or on account of ſuch ſmall quantity of tobacco.

VI. And be it further enacted, That when any ſhip or veſſel whatſoever ſhall have taken on board tobacco, at any port or place whatſoever within his Majeſty's colonies, plantations, iſlands, or territories in America, in order to convey the ſame from thence into Great-Britain, the collector and comptroller, and two other chief officers employed in the management of the cuſtoms, at ſuch port or other place where ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall have taken on board tobacco, ſhall, at and upon the clearing of every ſuch ſhip or veſſel by the proper officers of the cuſtoms appointed for that purpoſe, deliver to the maſter, or other perſon having or taking the charge or command of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, a manifeſt or content in writing, under their hands and ſeals of office, which ſaid manifeſt or content ſhall contain the name of the port or place where ſuch tobacco, in ſuch manifeſt or content mentioned, ſhall have been ſo taken on board, the name of the ſhip or veſſel ſo taking the ſame on board, and the tonnage thereof, and a true account of all the tobacco ſo laden on board ſuch ſhip or veſſel, with the number of hogſheads, caſks, cheſts, and caſes containing the ſame, and the particular weight of the tobacco contained in each particular hogſhead, caſk, cheſt, and caſe, together with the marks and numbers ſet on each and every hogſhead, caſk, cheſt, or caſe thereof, with the tare of each particular hogſhead, caſk, cheſt, or caſe in which ſuch tobacco ſhall be contained; which ſaid particular weight of the tobacco and tare, reſpectively, ſhall alſo be marked on each and every ſuch hogſhead, caſk, cheſt, or caſe reſpectively; and ſuch officers as aforeſaid ſhall alſo, at and upon the clearing of every ſuch ſhip or veſſel as aforeſaid, immediately tranſmit a duplicate or duplicates of ſuch manifeſt or content to the reſpective commiſſioners of the cuſtoms in Great-Britain; and if any collector, comptroller, or other chief officer or officers of the cuſtoms, at any ſuch port or place, ſhall, at and upon the clearing of any ſuch ſhip or veſſel having tobacco on board as aforeſaid, neglect or refuſe to deliver to the maſter, or other perſon having or taking the charge or command of any ſuch ſhip or veſſel, ſuch manifeſt or content as is herein before directed, or ſhall not as herein before directed, tranſmit a duplicate or duplicates of ſuch manifeſt or content to the ſaid reſpective commiſſioners of the cuſtoms in Great-Britain reſpectively as aforeſaid, he or they ſhall reſpectively forfeit and loſe, for every ſuch offence, the ſum of two hundred pounds; or if ſuch collector, comptroller, or other chief officer or officers, ſhall knowingly deliver a falſe or fictitious manifeſt or content or tranſmit a falſe or fictitious duplicate or duplicates of any manifeſt or content, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act; he or they ſhall reſpectively forfeit and loſe, for every ſuch offence ſo committed, the ſum of five hundred pounds; and every ſuch collector, comptroller, or other chief officer or officers, upon being duly convicted of knowingly delivering a falſe or fictitious manifeſt or content or tranſmitting a falſe or fictitious duplicate or duplicates, as aforeſaid, ſhall forfeit and loſe his employment, and from thenceforth be rendered incapable of ſerving his Majeſty in any place or truſt whatſoever.

VII. And be it further enacted, That no tobacco of the growth or production of the United States of America, except ſuch tobacco as ſhall be waterborne before the ſaid firſt day of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſix, ſhall be imported or brought into Great-Britain from the ſaid United States, in any ſhip or veſſel whatſoever, unleſs the

master, or other person having or taking the charge or command of every ship or vessel importing such tobacco, shall have on board a manifest or manifests, or content or contents in writing, made out and signed by such master or other person, on or before the clearing of every such ship or vessel, at all and each and every of the ports or places within the said United States where such tobacco shall be laden on board, containing the name or names of the several and respective ports or places where the tobacco in such manifest or manifests, or content or contents mentioned, shall have been so respectively laden on board, the name of the ship or vessel in which the tobacco shall be so laden, and the tonnage thereof, with the several other particulars before directed and required by this act to be delivered by the the collector and comptroller or two other chief officers of his Majesty's customs, at the ports or places in his Majesty's said colonies, plantations, islands, or territories in America, to the master, or other person having or taking the charge or command of any ship or vessel cleared out from thence laden with tobacco, to be imported from thence into Great-Britain as aforesaid; upon which said manifest or manifests, or content or contents in writing, so to accompany tobacco imported into Great-Britain from the said United States, there shall be indorsed the oath of the master, or other person having or taking the charge or command of the ship or vessel so laden as aforesaid with tobacco in the said United States, testifying the truth thereof, and sworn to by the said master or other person, on or before the clearing as aforesaid of such ship or vessel in the said United States, before the British Consul, if there shall be any one then resident at or near to the port or place where such tobacco shall be so laden, or before some magistrate or public officer residing at or near to such place, if there be not any British Consul there.

[*To be continued.*]

H A G U E, October 26.

FRIDAY last their High Mightinesses the States General appointed M. le Comte de Maillebois, Governor of Breda. To-morrow that General will take the usual oath, and set out on Thursday to take possession of his government.

The last letters from Vienna advise, that the Emperor will shortly send a Minister to the Hague, as usual in times of peace.

M A D R I D, September 27.

The King our Sovereign willing to demonstrate to the Emperor of Morocco his sense of all the marks of friendship by which that Monarch has distinguished his Majesty and the Spanish nation, he having sent Mahomet-Ben-Osman as his Ambassador to Madrid, in consideration of which step the just resentment which he had conceived against the court of Morocco, since the siege of Melille, in 1774, his Majesty has for that purpose appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Don Francisco Salinas y Moniho to repair to Morocco in quality of his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and to take with him some presents worthy both of the donor and the receiver. In consequence of which our Envoy embarked at Cadiz on the 27th of April, on board the frigate St. Lucia, and sailed to Mogador, in company with the brigantine el Vivo, carrying the King's presents with him, and also twelve Algerine slaves, set at liberty, in order to present them to his Moroccan Majesty. The two ships anchored on the 30th ult. at Mogador, where the Envoy landed the same night and the two following days the presents were debarked.

L O N D O N, October 31.

An extraordinary circumstance worthy the attention of the faculty in general.

At Rye, in Sussex, lives a young woman named Margery Gascoigne, twenty-two years of age, who has, according to her own account, and the doctors who have attended her, been with child for near these fours years past; the last year of which expires this month, and has experienced the pains of labour every nine months regularly, during that time, and is, at present, a most surprising phœnomenon, and shews how far nature can, under the most distressing circumstances, and dreadful situation that ever befell a poor creature, be supported by the human frame: Her size is beyond description, and the movements of the embryo (if a child) are surprising, insomuch that she is forced to take opium in great doses to lull it, in order that she may have some little ease herself, which she would not otherwise experience. The foregoing is taken from a letter written by her direction to a friend in London, she not being able to write herself, having kept her bed for these eight months past, and her room for upwards of two years. She has been attended by Mr. Mackrell, at Rye, who knows the truth of the above.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, Oct. 16.

"The vast sums of money that have every year been sent out of Portugal to Spain for the purchase of corn for the subsistence of its inhabitants, had long since determined the court to convert some of the lands into arable; but as the soil is exceedingly shallow in most parts of the kingdom, it has ever been found difficult, as the grain has in dry seasons been parched up before it came to be properly eared, by which the crops have failed. Upon a research, however, there has been a spot, containing several hundred acres, in the valley of Algarve, discovered, where the soil is deep as in other countries, and consequently moist. The year 1780 was the first trial, when wheat was sown, and produced abundantly; and ever since the spot sown has been enlarged, and corn has been sown all through the valley, from St. Juan to Brenzille. More tracts are now clearing for the same purpose, and there is every reason to believe that this country will in a few years not only have grain sufficient for its own consumption, but also to supply, in cases of necessity, her neighbours. Some vineyards are necessarily ploughed up and destroyed, but without any loss to individuals; the court having purchased the lands at a fair valuation, and let them out to tillage. The Dutch and English methods of husbandry and manure are introduced, and will probably have all the effect desired."

The Dutch are sending out vast reenforcements to their settlements in the East-Indies; the Dutch East-Indiaman which lately passed through the Downs, was full of soldiers, numbers of whom were upon deck, and there is no doubt as many were confined below, which last are obtained by *silver hooping*, as they term it in Holland, or in other terms, kidnapping; these, however, are not Dutchmen, but natives of other countries whom the officers that are employed in raising recruits for the Dutch Oriental Company at Amsterdam, inveigle into their music houses, and after running up a long score, (for the Dutch victuallers know the art of chalking) without money to pay, they are hurried on board the ship, and confined in the hold till the ship gets to sea, at which period they are released to help in working the vessel. Two regiments have already been sent to the Cape of Good Hope, and two to Batavia, since the peace; those now going out are designed for the garrison at Trincomale on the Island of Ceylon, to which place they are also sending building materials for the repairs and augmentation of that place, so as if possible to make it impregnable against any future attempts of an enemy.

Extract of a letter from Tangiers, Sept. 2.

"According to letters from Morocco, the Emperor has sent the Jew Elikao Levi to Mogador, to communicate to the merchants his new regulation respecting the exportation of corn from his Empire. By this new regulation, none but the Spaniards, Portuguese, Genoese, and Tuscans, are permitted to export grain in ships of their own nation, and bound to their respective ports, and paying a duty of 16 pezos for 20 fanegas (a measure of the country.) All the other nations are to pay 22 pezos for the said measure. The other duties remain on the ancient footing, viz. one pezo per fanegas; but all masters of ships, coming to take in a lading, shall be obliged to apply to M. Giovanni Chiappo, brother to the Venetian Consul in this Kingdom, who has been appointed sole commissary for the corn trade."

There never was known so many different Indian nations to be confederated, as have now entered into an union against the United States of America. Deputies from all the tribes, inhabiting the banks of the Ohio, and Mississippi, the Creek, Mosghes, and the other nations on the back of Georgia and Florida, have lately assembled at a grand council fire, and there is every reason to suppose they will commence hostilities early in the spring. Joseph the Mohawk King, has been the principal mover of this confederacy.

In consequence of the tax upon hackney coaches in Dublin, the proprietors of those leathern vehicles, refused to ply, and at present an hackney coach is not seen in the streets of Dublin.—The following is a stanza from a ballad transmitted to us.

Pitt's found a cure for *sloth* and *dumps*,
While tax is heap'd on tax;
We now are forc'd to stir our *stumps*
None *ply* but castle *hacks*.

Nov. 4. It was yesterday reported with confidence in the polite circles, that the King has made a proposal to the Prince of Wales of a very important kind. His Majesty proposed to settle one hundred thousand pounds a year on his Royal Highness for his establishment—that two hundred thousand pounds should be granted to pay his debts, and an adequate sum for completing the buildings at Carleton-house—on condition that the Prince shall consent to marriage; and the Princess which his Majesty recommends is Frederica-Louisa-Wilhelmina, daughter of the Prince of Orange, Stadtholder, born the 28th of November, 1770, and consequently now fifteen years of age.

His Majesty desired his Royal Highness to take three days to consider of the proposal. The Prince is said to have given for answer, that he was sensible of his Majesty's paternal goodness in the proposal, and he intreated him to believe, that he was sincerely disposed to the marriage state. He had a high respect for the lady, of whose accomplishments he had heard the warmest commendations; but he trusted his Majesty would excuse him from pledging his word to a Princess whom he had not seen.—Here we understand the matter rests.

The report so often propagated of a rupture being on the eve of breaking out between Russia and the Porte, have been contradicted by the Russian Ambassador, resident in London, who has acquainted our court, by order of the Czarina, that the most perfect harmony subsists between the two empires.

According to letters from Brussels of the 20th ult. Lieutenant-Colonel Hoilckte, with a detachment of troops, has been despatched to take possession of that part of Flanders which is added to the Emperor by the late preliminary treaty. These letters also add, that his Imperial Majesty is expected at Brussels before Christmas, and that the Governor is already making preparations to receive him.

The French are going to open three new ports as free ports for the windward islands, viz. one at St. Pierre for Martinique, one at Point-au-Petre for Guadaloupe and its dependencies, and one at Scarborough for Tobago; also three for Hispaniola, one at Cape-Francois, one at Port-au-Prince, and one at Cayet St. Louis.

The claims of the loyalists having been discussed, ministers have now transmitted from the treasury to the board of commissioners the memorial and claim of those persons who were within the British lines during the disputes, and were obliged to contribute to the necessities of the army. There are claims for very large sums for the rents of houses occupied by the officers; for timber cut down and other damages; for craft; for provisions and other things furnished to the army. The amount of these claims is enormous, but we suppose considerable deductions will be made on the scrutiny.

The venerable Frederick of Prussia is at length drawing near his final dissolution, being now confined with a most excruciating fit of the gout in his stomach, from which his state physicians say, it is next to an impossibility he should recover.

Earl Cornwallis and the Marquis de Fayette, met at the late review of the Prussian troops at Potsdam, and had the honor of being introduced to each other, by the veteran Frederick himself.

Yesterday's post brought accounts of the greatest discontents, which have shewn themselves for some years in Scotland, having broke out into acts of public outrage at Aberdeen. When the express left Aberdeen the prisoners who had been committed by the provost, were liberated by force; the Council Chamber was nearly destroyed, and the magistrates obliged to fly for safety; the military were called in, but being found too few to encounter the vast numbers of the disaffected, no use was made of them. They are supposed to be encouraged and stimulated by the Jacobite and republican parties, who are both numerous in Aberdeenshire.

Q U E B E C, November 3.

Yesterday about noon his Majesty's commission appointing Brigadier-General Hope Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief of this Province, was published in the Castle of St. Louis, whereupon he took the usual oaths in Council, and received the seals, on which there was a royal salute fired from the ramparts.

B O S T O N, December 16.

It is with great pleasure, says a correspondent, we behold the increasing growth and population of the town of Charlestown, which, in the year 1775 was wantonly set on fire and burnt by the British troops. Such is the increase of its inhabitants and buildings since that time, that a Printing-Office has lately been set up by Messrs. Allen and Cushing, and a periodical paper published by them twice a week. Probably the great increase of passengers through the town by the bridge, which is now erecting across Charles-River, and which, it is said, will be compleated by the beginning of July next, will greatly facilitate to the advancement of the town in wealth and opulence; and Charlestown, so famous in the annals of America, will rise, "like a Phœnix out of her ashes," and vie in a few years with any town in the four New-England States, such are its prospects, and such its delightful situation.

The proprietors of the bridge erecting across Charles-River, having purchased the hull of the large prize ship Lord Howe, for the purpose of sinking her in such a position in the river, as to defend the bridge from the ice; on Wednesday the attempt was made, when, by some mistake in the conductors, she was unfortunately sunk in the channel, where her stem and stern just appear at low water. She went down so unexpectedly and rapidly, that two men, who were assisting, had not time to quit her, but being left in the water were saved by swimming, until taken up by the boats.

N E W - Y O R K, December 19.

We hear agents have lately been sent to the piratical powers of Algiers and Morocco. Mr. Lamb, late a captain in the American army, is deputed to the

former; and Mr. Barclay to the latter. These gentlemen are now in Europe—and we have reason to hope the commerce of the United States will soon feel the good effects of their mission—in lowering the present exorbitant rates of insurance.

PHILADELPHIA, December 22.

Extract of a letter from London, of Nov. 2.

"An extraordinary circumstance has just taken place, in which a Frenchman and woman have been principal actor and actress, under pretence of paying a person of credit a sum of money due to him, they enticed him into a new house at Walworth, three miles from town, which they had hired for the purpose, and there threatened to shoot him if he did not comply. They obliged him to sign a check on his banker for three hundred pounds. The man staid with him, having bound him, till the woman returned with the money, and then endeavoured to extort two hundred pounds more; but the gentleman was resolute, declaring he would sooner die; they left him, possibly, in the most curious situation ever heard of.—A barrel of gunpowder was placed in the room near him: A large horseman's pistol was pointed directly into it, loaded, cocked and primed; to the trigger was fastened a string which communicated with his hands, legs and body in such a manner that if he stirred the whole would blow up, and to this there were similar communication to the windows, that if they were thrown up the like effect would be produced.

"In this state he continued several hours and was thus found by a person that was prudent enough to listen to his advice, and breaking through the glass, carefully cut the strings before he opened the window."

DECEMBER 24.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman of high rank, on the other side of the Atlantic, to his friend in Massachusetts, dated September, 1785.

"This letter will be handed you by ——. He will inform you in what manner the late navigation act of the Massachusetts has been received here: Some say it is a measure taken in a passion, and not well weighed in the scales of reason, and that we are ruining ourselves; that an act of Parliament will be passed to retaliate upon us, and prohibit our vessels from entering the ports of Great-Britain; that the other States will not follow the example, &c. &c. On the contrary, I believe, that no measure was ever taken with more profound reflection; that we are laying the foundation of wealth and power, and real independence; that no act of Parliament will be passed to retaliate; and that some of our sister States will immediately follow the example, and all of them in time."

On Wednesday the 15th instant arrived at New-York the British packet Roebuck, Captain Britton, in 38 days from Falmouth. She brings, an account, that the Honorable Messieurs Adams and Jefferson had sent an Ambassador to the Dey of Algiers, respecting the hostilities lately commenced by his subjects against the commerce of the United States of America: Mr. Randall, son of Thomas Randall, Esq; of New-York, appointed Secretary to the Embassy, was already arrived at Paris, on his way thither.

Captain Britton, of the Roebuck packet from Falmouth, the 2d inst. in longitude 60, 00, spoke the ship Philadelphia, Packet, Captain Tucker, from St. Ubes, bound to New-York, out fifty days. He had lost his mizen-mast and boats, had his forecastle stove in, and was in want of provisions and water, which Captain Britton supplied him with. Captain Tucker's distressed situation compelled him to bear away for the West-Indies.

Last week the Reverend Mr. Pilmore, arrived in this city from New-York, and has since preached to several crouded auditories in St. Paul's Church. This gentleman has been for many years an indefatigable preacher among the Methodists, and has lately received ordination in the Episcopal Church. We hear there is a probability of his being settled in the neighbourhood of this city.

On the 3d instant, died, at his house in Providence, Rhode-Island, the Hon. JOSEPH BROWN, Esquire.

RICHMOND, December 31.

Tuesday last being the anniversary of St. John the Evangelist, the ancient and honorable society of Free and Accepted Masons, went in procession from the lodge to the church, where the Rev. John Buchanan, their Chaplain, preached a sermon suitable to the occasion: In the evening there was a ball at the capitol which was conducted with the greatest harmony and good order.

ALEXANDRIA, January 5.

Late London Newspapers advise, That a large American Vessel, homeward bound, laden with Serges, Satinets, Muslins, Taffetas, Prunellas, Fustians, Moreens, &c. was the latter End of last Month chased by two Algerine Vessels, and sunk by a sudden Gale. It is not known whether the Crew were drowned or taken up by the Algerines.—Two Vessels from Capraya had been taken by them, as was learnt by the Master of the Vessel, who brought the Account of the Fate of the American Ship. These marine Plunderers have been considerably reenforced in the Mediterranean; the John Baptist, Cambiosa, richly laden on Account of the Republic of Genoa, fell a Sacrifice to them.

Yesterday departed this Life, in the 10th Year of his Age, Master HENRY CHEW, the only Child of Mr. ROGER CHEW.—He was a promising Youth, and "bid fair for Manhood."—His Death is an irreparable Loss to his bereaved Parents.

NAVAL-OFFICE, ALEXANDRIA.

Inward Entries. Schooner Abigail, D. Liefkin, from New-England; Sloop Betty, P. Duncan, Baltimore.

Cleared Outwards. Sloop Surprise, J. T. Brooks, for Guadaloupe.

TO THE PUBLIC.

As a citizen of the United States, I deem it my duty to lay before the public the following circumstances—and though I cannot hope, by such means, to derive any satisfaction for the *personal injuries* I have experienced, yet I trust the exposition of a man, who I have found to be destitute of honor and honesty, may supply a caution (not altogether unserviceable) to the commercial interest of America.

Having sailed, as Supercargo, on board the Henry, Captain Dennison, I arrived at Jamaica on the 29th of July, 1785.—A stranger in the country—equally unacquainted with its inhabitants and its customs, I thought it prudent to entrust the disposal of the cargo to more experienced hands, and, in the choice of Mr. JOEL EVANS, for that purpose, I flattered myself I had happily discharged my duty to all who were interested in the voyage: Apprized, however, of the dangers of the hurricane months, I did not neglect any precaution which could expedite the return of the ship; and expressly stipulated with Mr. Evans, that no credit should be given for any part of the cargo; and that rather than suffer a delay of more than three weeks, the whole should be offered for sale at public vendue. This limitted time being expired, I anxiously reminded Mr. Evans of his engagement, and, once more, pressing the necessity of despatch, I declared a resolution to send the ship away even in ballast, rather than expose her to the storms of the approaching season. That a considerable part of the cargo, particularly the flour and lumber, was yet unsold, was, from day to day, the only excuse which Mr. Evans could furnish me; and on the very evening preceding the violent hurricane in which the Henry was lost, it was still the only reason he could give for his fatal procrastinations. When, however, I called on Mr. Evans, the morning after the tempest had subsided, in hopes, in some degree, to retrieve the misfortunes of that event, by the enhanced price of the articles of flour and lumber, thus said to be unsold, my surprise and mortification were equally great, to hear from the same lips, that, except a small quantity of damaged fish, the whole property had long been disposed of! Such fallacy of conduct, added to the previous agitation of my mind and the natural inhospitality of the climate, produced a fever, which, for many weeks, confined me, in a desperate state, to my bed. During this tedious indisposition, I made frequent applications to Mr. Evans for the means of support, but as he had hitherto shewn his want of integrity as a merchant, he now evinced his want of feeling, as a man. My drafts were protested as often as they were presented; and, not satisfied with denying me the assistance that was due from him, he artfully endeavoured to depreciate my credit with others, by boldly asserting that he had fully paid the proceeds of the cargo with which he had been entrusted. My fever at length left me, but in so low and emaciated a state, that it was thought nothing but a change of climate could possibly restore my health and constitution. With this object in view, I waited on Mr. Evans for a settlement, and in order to accomplish it, I was obliged to allow 3 per cent. which he had charged for guarantying debts, when it must be remembered that I had particularly stipulated that no debts should be contracted. Upon this settlement, a sum of 360l. appeared to be due to me.

Now let the public judge of this man's conduct (every trait of which I can prove) and let individuals beware of trusting him. He is well known in the city of Philadelphia, from which he withdrew during the war, and adds one to the many proofs of depravity exhibited by that class of Americans called REFUGEES.

HENRY PRENTISS.

TO BE SOLD,

On the most reasonable terms,

A SMALL quantity of JAMAICA RUM, of the first quality, fit for immediate use, either by the quarter-cask or smaller quantity.——Also, a few white and black beaver hats of an excellent quality, Cayenne pepper, pimento, almonds, elegant plated castors, candlesticks, &c. &c.——Inquire of AARON HEWES.

Alexandria, Jan. 4, 1786.

PUBLIC VENDUE.

On Friday the 6th, and Saturday the 7th inst. will be sold at the Vendue-Store,

A VARIETY of WET and DRY GOODS, consisting of rum in hogsheads and barrels, brandy in barrels, sugar in ditto, gin in cases, Jamaica spirits, superfine cloths, coatings, kerseys, Negro cottons, worsted hose, linens, jeans, calicoes, teas, &c. &c.

*** For private sale a Negro boy, a few hogsheads of choice old rum, and a few kegs of old Cogniac brandy.—Also, a new BILLIARD-TABLE with necessary furniture, on three months credit.

☞ To be rented, a Store on Fairfax-street, near Col. Hooe's, well situated for business, with a counting-room, bed-room, loft, kitchen, cellar, and a stable.—Also, a two-story brick House on Water-street, near Col. Hooe's, with every necessary convenience for a merchant and his family.

S. ARELL, Vendue-Master.

Alexandria, Jan. 5, 1786.

☞ *THE Attendance of the Brethren of Lodge* No. 39, *is requested on Friday Evening the 20th Instant, being stated Lodge Night, there being Business of great Importance to come then before them.*

By Order of the Master,

SAMUEL ARELL, *Secretary.*

Alexandria, Jan. 5, 1786.

FOR LONDON,

THE ship FRIENDS, JOHN MUIR, Master, now lying at this port, will take tobacco on board consigned to THOMAS BLANE.—As one-third of her cargo is engaged, she will sail in all February; and rather than detain her 100 hogsheads will be taken on liberty.—The Friends is a British ship, copper bottomed with a Mediterranean pass of the newest cut.—For freight or passage, apply to the Captain on board, at Hooe's Wharf, or

WILLIAM HUNTER, jun.

Alexandria, Jan. 2, 1786.

Town of Alexandria, Jan. 2, 1786.

On Thursday next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, will be rented, by rooms, to the highest bidders, the PUBLIC WARE-HOUSE on Point-West, for one year, as usual.

OLIVER PRICE, *Council Clerk.*

TO BE LET on GROUND-RENT for ever,

One Hundred LOTS of GROUND, some of which are 40 by 176 feet 5 inches, situated on Queen, Princess and Oronoko streets, adjoining the property I rented to the Rev. Dr. Griffith, not more than 450 yards from the public Warehouses, Ferry and some of the most frequented wharves in Alexandria, and adjacent to the best water in or near this town.—The title is indisputable and clear of all incumbrances whatever, which circumstance must render said Lots more valuable than most of the property adjoining this town. Any person wanting to become an adventurer in this rising and flourishing place for the whole or any part of said property, will be treated with on the most advantageous terms by applying to the Subscriber, who will shew the plot and premises.

BALDWIN DADE.

Alexandria, Jan. 4, 1786.

FOR SALE,

A valuable Tract of Land, containing about 275 acres, lying within four miles of Alexandria, about 120 of which are cleared and under tolerable good fencing, about 30 acres of good meadow, 10 of which are in order for Timothy.—The buildings are a dwelling-house with four fireplaces, kitchen, stable, storehouse, and a number of other convenient buildings.—The terms may be known of the Subscriber at Woodville, adjoining the premises.

W. BIRD.

Jan. 4, 1786.

LOTS to be let on Ground-Rent in this town, by Hooe and Harrison.

Alexandria, Dec. 15, 1785.

Frederick County, Virginia, Dec. 29, 1785.

COMMITTED to this gaol, on suspicion of being a servant, but denies having a master, an Irishman, who calls himself LAWRENCE CASKIN, is about 6 feet high, of a dark complexion, by trade a tanner, and says he came into Baltimore last May, in a ship consigned to Messrs. Stewart and Plunket, Alexander Bell, Master.—His master is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN WATERS, Gaoler.

POETRY.

LINES addreſſed to AMBITION.

"FLY magic ſorcereſs, with thy powerful charm,
Nor lure my boſom with its ſweet repoſe;
Nor let me while I catch thy potent charm,
My preſent heart approving concord loſe.

Feign would you lure from this obſcure retreat,
The tender paſſions of a feeling heart,
Forbear my buſy anxious breaſt to beat,
The great, unknown, no real joys impart.

How many by ambitious motives led,
Forſake the humble dwelling for the great,
Gay pleaſure beckons to her fairy bed
Of blended ſnares, our unſuſpecting feet?

In ſmiling bliſs the charming moments run,
Pleaſure intoxicates and on we go;
Too late we pauſe—we find ourſelves undone,
The loſt aſſociates of deſpair and woe."

William Buddicom,

At Mr. ANDREW WALES's, near Captain Harper's Wharf,

Has imported in the brig Alexandria, Capt. Watkins, from Liverpool, a variety of GOODS, which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh or country produce, viz.

LIVERPOOL blown ſalt, candles by the box, ſpikes, all kinds of flooring nails, ſpriggs, perch hooks, broad and narrow hoes, ditto carpenters' axes, carpenters' tools in boxes aſſorted, grid-irons, fleſh-forks, marlineſpikes, hooks and thimbles, ſhovels, ſpades, all kinds of nails, &c. ſuitable for a ſhipchandler, Dutch ovens, iron pots, ſtone jugs of 1, 2 and 3 gallons each, Scotch barley in jugs, oatmeal in ditto, hats by the box, woollens properly aſſorted, Mancheſter goods by the box aſſorted for ſmall ſtores, ſeine and mullet twine, checks of all ſorts, ſail needles, Whitechapel ditto, ſhoes, romals, teas, a few crates of blue and queen's ware properly aſſorted, tarpaulin canvas, ſail ditto from No. 1 to 8, a box containing 12 patterns of coats, a few patent medicines, ſix complete Hadley's Quadrants, with many other articles too tedious to mention.

Alexandria, Dec. 29, 1785.

James M'Kenna,

Hath opened ſtore on Fairfax-ſtreet, next door to Col. Fitzgerald's, where he ſells by wholeſale and retail, for caſh and all kinds of country produce,

BEST Jamaica ſpirits, Weſt-India rum, New-England ditto, brandy, wine, loaf ſugar, muſcovado ditto, ſuperfine and ſecond cloths, coatings, Bath rugs, duffils, linſeys, flannels, corduroys, mens' and boys' worſted hoſe, printed linens and calicoes, dyed plains, ladies' cardinal cloaks, Iriſh 7-8 and yard wide linens, mens' and womens' leather ſhoes and gloves, ſhalloons, gauzes, tammies, calamancoes, oſnaburgs, checks of all breadths, ſhoe thread, white ſewing ditto, ſilk, ribbons and taſte, writing-paper, quills, wafers, muſtard, ſnuff in bottles, hair-powder, hyſon, ſouchong and bohea teas, mould candles, nails, powder and ſhot, Negro cottons, indigo, mens' and boys' hats, twiſt, playing cards, ſmoaking tobacco, carpenters' rules, braſs and iron candleſticks, check handkerchiefs, blankets, ſleeve-buttons, watch keys, ſeals, chains, ſprings and cryſtals, beſt alum ſalt and a variety of delf and queen's ware.

Alexandria, Dec. 22, 1785.

MR. WILLIAM LOWRY being gone for England, intending to return early in the ſeaſon with a large and elegant aſſortment of Spring and Summer GOODS, and having appointed Meſſieurs JESSE TAYLOR and JAMES M'KENNA his attornies during his abſence, to collect, receive, ſue for and recover, all the remaining debts due to the late partnerſhip, under the firm of LOWRY and M'KENNA, whether by bond note or otherwiſe; it is therefore earneſtly requeſted that ſpeedy payments may be made to either of his attornies, or conſequences muſt enſue diſagreeable to both parties.

Alexandria, Dec. 22, 1785.

To be rented until the firſt day of November, 1786,

THE HOUSE and LOT lately occupied by Mr. THOMAS REEDER.—The conveniencies and ſituation of this tenement for a publican, are inferior to none in Alexandria. Terms may be known by applying as early as poſſible to

SAMUEL ARELL.

Alexandria, Dec. 8, 1785.

Hooe and Harriſon,

Have for ſale,

MADERA wine of London, New-York and Virginia quality, Sherry of 2, 3, 4, 5, and 11 years old, a few quarter caſks of Pajarate wine, claret in boxes, French brandy, Jamaica ſpirits, Geneva in caſes, Cadiz ſalt, alum ditto, and ſundry other goods.

Alexandria, Dec. 7, 1785.

A CHARTER WANTED,

FOR the Brigantine BETSY, Capt. BROWN, burthen about 270 hogſheads of tobacco. She has a Britiſh Regiſter and Mediterranean Paſs, and is now at Quantico. Apply to

HUIE, REID and CO.

Dumfries, Dec. 14, 1785.

For charter to St. EUSTATIUS or St. CROIX,

The ſchooner MOLLY,

DENNIS JOHNSTON, Maſter, burthened 400 barrels, and will be ready to take in by the firſt of next month.—For terms apply to SAMUEL M. BROWN, or the ſaid Maſter.

Alexandria, Dec. 29, 1785.

Dr. Ebenezer Richmond,

RESPECTFULLY offers his ſervices to the inhabitants of this town and the country adjacent, in all caſes of phyſic and ſurgery. Thoſe who may think proper to employ him may depend upon being attended with expedition, aſſiduity and fidelity. The recommendations he has in his poſſeſſion, which he is ready to ſhew to any perſon who will take the trouble to peruſe them, from phyſicians of eminence and gentlemen of public character, will, he flatters himſelf, induce thoſe who may ſtand in need of medical aſſiſtance, to make trial of his abilities to ſerve them: And a life devoted to the purſuit of ſcientific knowledge in general, and to the ſtudy of the healing art in particular, together with ſeveral years ſucceſsful practice in the army and navy of the United States, and in a domeſtic line, emboldens him to believe that thoſe who may venture to confide in him will not be diſappointed in their expectations.

*** He may be ſpoke with at Mr. Roper's tavern, Leeſburg, Loudon County, Dec. 18, 1785.

David Shaon,

WHARF-BUILDER,

ADVERTISES the public that he is about to remove from hence to Baltimore, except perſons deſirous to improve their water-lots by building of wharves or piers next ſpring, will within four weeks contract with him. He purpoſes to ſerve any ſuch contract by bringing, at his own expence, to this town all ſuitable timber for the purpoſe, without any trouble or riſque to the employer, and will do it and his work at the cheapeſt rates. DANIEL ROBERDEAU or JAMES KIRK, Eſquires, can inform where he is to be treated with.

Alexandria, Dec. 29, 1785.

LOTS and HOUSES to RENT in Alexandria,

SUNDRY LOTS on Water and Wolf ſtreets, now in the tenure of Michael Madden.—A large STORE having three floors, on Union-ſtreet near Prince-ſtreet, now in the tenure of William Hartſhorne and Co. and may be had on a very ſhort notice. The above are part of the eſtate of Jonathan Hall, deceaſed.—The terms may be known by applying to Col. George Gilpin, or the Subſcriber.

A HOUSE and LOT on Fairfax ſtreet, about the length of a ſquare below the Preſbyterian Meeting-Houſe, now in the tenure of John Harper, Taylor, and may be entered in a few days.——A large three ſtory brick HOUSE on Fairfax-ſtreet, oppoſite to Joſeph Janney's, where William Hartſhorne and Co. keep their ſtore, this may be entered on the firſt of February next and perhaps ſooner.——A BRICK-YARD about a mile from the Court-Houſe; it has a caſe or wall built for burning bricks, the clay and ſituation of the ground are very ſuitable for the purpoſe, and there is a log cabbin that may anſwer for a dwelling.——I have GROUND to rent for ever on different ſtreets; alſo, ſome about a mile from the Court-Houſe near the river, at one ſhilling per foot; or I will ſell ground in fee-ſimple to any perſon that will find all materials and build me a houſe, if we can agree on the terms.—A title ſhall be made when the building is finiſhed agreeable to contract. WILLIAM HARTSHORNE.

Alexandria, Dec. 15, 1785.

WANTS employment as a CLERK, a middle aged man.—Any gentleman in want of ſuch, by directing a letter to Captain MUIR, will be immediately waited on.

Alexandria, Dec. 22, 1785.

To be Sold at the Printing-Office,

A SERMON on the RELATIONS of the CHRISTIAN MINISTRY.—Preached at St. Peter's and Chriſt-Church, in the City of Philadelphia, the 2d day of October, 1785, and publiſhed at the Requeſt of the Epiſcopal Convention.—By CHARLES H. WHARTON, D. D.

Alſo, a SERMON preached in Chriſt-Church, Philadelphia, on Friday, October 7th, 1785, before the General Convention of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church, in the States of New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and South-Carolina. On Occaſion of the firſt Introduction of the LITURGY and Public Service of the ſaid Church, as *altered* and recommended to future Uſe, by the Convention.—By WILLIAM SMITH, D. D. Principal of Waſhington-College, and Rector of Cheſter Pariſh, in the State of Maryland.

Likewiſe, a Journal of a Convention of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church in the States of New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and South-Carolina, held in Chriſt-Church, in the City of Philadelphia, from September 27th to October 7th, 1785.

Montgomery County, Maryland, Nov. 29, 1785.

To be ſold by public vendue, on Thurſday the 16th day of March next, if fair, if not the next fair day, (if not ſold before at private ſale) the following lands, lying in the County aforeſaid, viz.

ABERDEEN, with two ſmall tracts nearly adjoining, making in the whole about 180 acres of level fertile land, whereon are the following valuable improvements: A commodious two-ſtory brick dwelling-houſe, 42 by 30 feet, four rooms, a paſſage and bar well finiſhed, on the lower floor, and four rooms on the upper, not quite finiſhed, a cellar underneath the whole with convenient diviſions, a large and convenient kitchen with a good brick chimney, another houſe with a brick chimney, which, with a ſmall expence, might be converted into a ſtorehouſe, a good tobacco-houſe 32 by 22 feet, a large and well conſtructed ſtable divided into ſtalls, and ſeveral other convenient and neceſſary outhouſes; a large garden with a ſtone wall round it, and adjoining the dwelling-houſe, a well of excellent water within a few ſteps of the kitchen door, about nine acres of excellent meadow now in Timothy, and an orchard of apple trees of the beſt kind of fruit.—About 70 acres of this land are yet to clear, the reſt under good and ſufficient fencing, and the whole adapted to farming or planting.—Through this tract and cloſe to the dwelling-houſe runs the road from George-Town to Frederick-Town, is about 13 miles from the former and 30 from the latter, and leſs than a mile from the Court-Houſe of this County.—This ſtand is juſtly eſteemed one of the beſt in the County for a tavern, and has been occupied as ſuch for ſeveral years.—If this tract is not ſold at or before the abovementioned time, I propoſe to rent it with the houſe thereon, for a term of years.——Alſo, 500 acres of LAND, being part of a tract called Leakins's Lot, lying on the waters of Seneca, about 20 miles from George-Town and 35 from Baltimore.—The ſoil of this land is well adapted to the cultivation of fine tobacco, it lies level and abounds with ſprings of excellent water, and a large quantity of beautiful watered meadow might be made thereon at a very ſmall expence.—There are about 40 or 50 acres of this land cleared, which rents for 2000lb. of crop tobacco yearly, and the aſſeſſment of 200 acres paid by the tenants yearly.—The improvements are a ſmall log dwelling-houſe, a few out-houſes, and a young orchard of apple trees.——Alſo, 250 acres of LAND, being part of a tract called Exchange and New Exchange Enlarged, lying within a mile of Aberdeen.—This land lies level, abounds in ſprings of good water, and is ſuitable for either planting or farming.—There are about 30 acres of very valuable meadow ground belonging to it, 40 or 50 acres freſh cleared, under good fence, and in good order for cropping.—The reſt of the improvements are a Negro quarter and new log tobacco houſe 52 by 22 feet, and covered with ſhingles.—Alſo a tract called Addition to Diſcovery, containing 90 acres.—This land lies about 15 miles from George-Town, is remarkably ſtrong and rich, abounding in heavy timber and ſprings of excellent water.—There are about 30 acres of it cleared and under a good fence, and about 3 acres of beautiful meadow now in graſs.—The improvements are a ſmall log dwelling-houſe, kitchen, a good framed tobacco-houſe, and 200 bearing apple trees of the very beſt kind of fruit.—The title to theſe lands is indiſputable, and the terms of payment will be made very eaſy to the purchaſers. JAMES SUTER.

ALEXANDRIA: Printed by GEORGE RICHARDS and COMPANY, at their Printing-Office on *Fairfax-ſtreet*——by whom *Advertiſements, &c.* are thankfully received for this Paper,——and where Printing is performed with Care and Expedition.